1	2	3
	169	DDRC Dadar/Mahim
	170	Gondia
Rajasthan	171	DDRC Ajmer
	172	DDRC Jodhpur
	173	DDRC Udaipur
	174	DDRC Jhunjhnu
	175	DDRC Bikaner
	176	DDRC Jaselmer
	177	DDRC Tonk
	178	Jalore
	179	Pali

Scheduled caste status to dalit Christians and dalit Muslims

1625. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to grant Scheduled Caste Status to Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when this will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The matter is presently sub-justice.

Discovery of water on moon

†1626. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the truth about the discovery of water on the moon by ISRO;

(b) the project under which this discovery has been made and the broad objectives of this project;

(c) the planned expenditure on this project; and

(d) the other areas of research to be explored in the coming ten years and the benefits which the practical world is going to have from this research?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The analysis of the data collected by one of the scientific instruments on-board the Chandrayaan-I spacecraft, namely the Moon Mineralogy Mapper, has shown the presence of water (H_2O) and Hydroxyl (OH) molecules on the lunar surface.

(b) This discovery has been made under the Chandrayaan-I project of India. The broad objectives of the Chandrayaan-I project have been:-

- to carry out high resolution imaging/mapping of the lunar surface;
- to study the broad mineralogical composition of the moon, including detection of water if present; and
- contributing to understanding the evolution of the moon.

(c) The expenditure of the Chandrayaan-I project was Rs. 386.00 Crores, which includes the cost of associated ground infrastructure.

(d) In the coming ten years, further mapping of the lunar surface, in-situ experiments over selected areas of the lunar surface and further planetary explorations are being considered. These researches will benefit the practical world by way of providing scientific understanding on the evolution of the Earth and the solar system and also indicating the possible avenues for planetary exploitation.

Termination of Chandrayaan-I

1627. SHRI ELAVARASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for early termination of the Chandrayaan-I mission;

(b) whether error in moon temperature circulation led to failure as the scientists assumed the temperature at 100 km above the moon surface would be around 75 degree Celsius but it was much more the 75 degree Celsius; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The termination of the Chandrayaan-I mission was due to the failure of certain critical components onboard the spacecraft.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The spacecraft subsystems were designed to withstand a maximum temperature of 75 degree Celsius, specifically considering the lunar environment. However, the temperature inside the spacecraft had supposedly exceeded beyond this limit, leading to failure of certain critical components. Consequent upon this, the Chandryaan-I spacecraft lost communication link with the ground control centre, resulting in the termination of the mission.